Business Notices.

SCENE IN THE BRANDRETH HOUSE, MAY 14.

Scene in the Brandreth House, May 14.

Six gentiemen stated cound a table?

First Generally and the collection of the co

Plainsatored bin to health. Mr. Graham. U. S. C. at Busnes Ayrs, narrated to me the above facts, and I know them to be true.

The Gratheman—Beandern's Pills baye reads some curve here. A friend of mine of large fortune and high social position was afflicted with a dropsy. His physicians give him in the position has been at the control of the control

he lives.
SEXTH GENTLEMAN—And these Pills are sold at No. 294 Canalst., Branderth Building.
First Gentleman—They are, at 25 cents a box.

ELEGANT SPRING GOODS. Now Styles of
CHANDELISMS AND GAS FUNTURES;
New styles of Silver Platter Ware,
of our own manufacture (for which we received the only large
gold zedal given by the American Institute),
Also,
Also,

Besutiful Fuench China
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS.
BRONZES, VASES, CLOCKS, &c., BRONZES, VANDA,

Received this day,
Per Ship Investigator.
All of which we are selling at very moderate pricet.
E. V. Haughwout & Co.,
Cor. of Broadway and Broome

THE EVERETT HAT is distinguished for its entire Novelty or Design, as well as its ELEGANCE OF STYLE, and sold by the large majority of FASHIONABLE RETAILERS.

HATS, CAPS, &C .- KNOX, the celebrated Hatter, at the corner of Br adway and Fulton street, is admitted to be the Hatter par excellence of the city, and his new style, recently introduced is a model of taste and nestores. His stock of Hats, Caps, &c., is very large and very varied, and some beautiful articles will be found there. Call and see them—it will repay a visit. The articles are of superior quality, very tasteful, remarkably elegant, and sold chesp.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S STEARNS & DIARVING

WILDER PATENT

SALAMANDER SAPES,

Secured by the "La Belle"

Powder and Berglara Proof Locks,

239 of which have been tested in accidental fires.

Also, a few Second-Hand Sapes, for sale chesp at

No. 40 Murray-51.

GAS FIXTURES.

The largest assortment of Chandellers, Brackets, &c., &c. in the city; many new and beautiful patterns. Prices 20 pc cent below the rates of last year.

W. J. F. Daller & Co., Nos. 631 and 633 Broad way.

SILVER-PLATED WARE. CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

HOUSEKEEPERS

our unrivaled assortment of French Chica Dinner, Desset and Tes Sets, comprising a complete variety, from the plain white to the release and most costly painted and gilded. An immense stock of Cut and Presed

Table Glass,
W. J. F. Dattey & Co.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Brow Iway.

LORIN BROOKS & SON,

Manufacturers of
FINE DRESS BOOTS, SHORS and GAITERS,
No. 188 Fulton, opposite Church-st.
Established in 1829.
All the various Styles Ready Mado. REMOVAL.

The undersigued, having removed to the eligible locality No. 596 Broadway, south east corner of Prince-street, opposite the Metropolitan Hetel, intend devoting special attention to ordered work, and to that end will be continually receiving the latest styles of fabrics, which will be made up to measure through the aid of our efficient corps of cutters, at moderate charges, while our stock of the fiver qualities of ready-made gaments will be such as will ceable us to maintain the supremacy herefoliore awarded our work in that line.

W. T. Jennings & Go., Merchant Tallors.

THE GREAT CENTRAL MILLINERY ESTAB-LISEMENT OF R. T. WILDE, No. 251 Broadway, is the chespest Deport of Fashion in the City of New-York.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, &C. (A-GLANNER, New and beautiful styles

AT GREAT REDUCTIONS,

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & Co.,

No. 353 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S

GROVER & BANER'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
No. 485 Broadway.
"Orover & Baker's is the best."
"The Tribune says amon."
"All that it claims to be."
[Independent. BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES.

"These Machines make excellent work." [N. Y. Sun PRINCIPAL OFFICE. Agents wanted. No. 439 Brosdway, corner of Brooms. Send for a circular; address Box No. 2,841, P. O. PATENT ELECTRO-MAGNETIC

Bugglas Alasm.

Is a perfect security to your doors and windows, and protector to persons and property. It is a practical thing, rendering the bouse compistely Bugglas Proof. Call and see it in operation, and you will say Apply it to my house as soon as possible. For full description and reterences see circular.

E. Holmes, Proprietor, No. 435 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES received the blabest premiums, in 1837, at the Fairs of the Ametican Institute, New York: Maryland Institute, Salimore; and a the Maine, Contesticut, lillinois and Michigan State Fairs.

Office, No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

LACES AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, PROM AUCTION, AT LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION,

KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway,

DUPUY'S CORDIAL ELIXIR OF PERUVIAN BARK - For general debility, impaired discation and dyspepsis, whether arising from constitutional weakness, sedentary habits or too close application to business. Direct's Cardial Editir of Peruvian Bark is the most available to fee, and prescribed generally by the faculty. No. 609 Broadway, N.Y.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SUMMER JAUNT .-PREPARATIONS FOR THE SCHOOL AND ADDRESS OF STREET STATES. We stantist GATTARS for ladies, admirably adapted for traveling an ecutity wear; patent leather and stont Boors for the gentlement for like purposes, and Boors and Shoas for children that will stand any amount of hard unage, all of which he is ready to sel ut exceedingly cheap prices. Carrant it is dought great business the result of furt class articles and moderate charges.

HERRON'S SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S No. 417 Broadway.

No. 417 Broadway.

Superior to the bighest-priced Machines, for One Quarter the Cost.

AGENTA WANTED.
Parties purchasing will receive full instruction. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

the Heat and Cheapest Article for Dressing, Beartifying, Cleaning, Curling, Preserving and Readering the Hair. it. For sale by all Druggists and Performers. HOSIERY.

ERY.
UNDERGRAMSETS,
UNDERGRAMSETS,
And Man's Purkishing Goods,
And Man's Purkishing Goods,
And A RANKIN & Co.'s
At A RANKIN & Co.'s
No. 5d Rowely.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- WICS AND TOUPERS Largest took is the world.—This celebrated corabinament is No. 20 Sconley.—Twelve private rooms expressly for the up blooking of his famous Harz Dve. the best extent. Harcuston's Wiss and Tourant have impartenessed over all others, this is the saily place where these things are properly understood and under AMERICAN DANA-GARDER OF THE CONTROL Art, and have been duly incorpagated by law.
This Company offers to the public important advantages.
It combines the greatest skill and experience with the most per-

It trings to be ar all improvements in machinery.
It clies the opportunity of acception from the whole material now in use.

If give a the greatest possible security by the superior perfection of work.

of work.

It places the business on a permanent facting, protecting the community against contingencies that might arise from the dissolution or derangement of any particular firm.

The business will be continued, as bereforce, at New-Tork, Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal, Albany, Cincinnati, Chicago and New Orleans.

The following are the names of the Trustees appointed nodes

FREEMAN RAWDON,
TRACY R. EDSON,
CHARLES TOPPAN,
SAMUEL H. CARPENTER,
MOSKLEY I. DANFORTH,
J. DONSEY BALD,
NATHANIEL JOCKLYN,
WILLIAM H. WHITING.
meticere compiled to the

Until arrangements are completed for the concentration of the business, orders may be addressed to the respective firms, each of which, representing this Company, will hereafter afford to Banking Institutions the agreegate advantages, responsibilities and safegurate possessed by all the Houses compound this Corporation. Their prices will remain the same as heretotore.

Their pieces will remain the same as benetolore.

Very respectfully,
Rawnow, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDS N.

New York, Mootreal Clockment and New-Orleans,
with Isaac Carv, the N. Englune Bank Note Co., Boston,
and GRORGE MATTHEWS, Montreal
TOFFAS, CARFERNIER & Co.,
New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Boston,
DANFORTH, PERKINS & Co.,
(a'e Danforth, Wright & Co.),
New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Boston,
BALD, COUSLAND & Co.,
New-York and Philadelphia,
JOCKLYN, DEAFRE, WELSH & Co., New-York,
DRAFER, WELSH & Co., Philadelphia,
DRAFER, WELSH & Co., Philadelphia and Boston,
WELLSTOOD, HAY & WHITING,
JOHN E. GAVIL,

John E. Gavit, Albany. New-York, May 1, 1858.

New-Pork Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1858.

To Subscribers, Subscribers to The Trieure wishing their Post-Office address changed, should in all cases give their present Post-Office and State, and testify which edition, whether Daily, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly; and club subscribers should (give date of subscription. This would frequently prevent delay.

The Rejected Tract.

THE SENI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of Tuesday, contains the Tract on the Family Relations in Slavery, which was rejected by the Publishing Committee of the Tract Society, after the premium of Two Hundred Dollars had been awarded to it by a Committee consisting of the Rev. Dr. WAYLAND, the Rt. Rav. T. M. CLARK, Bishop of Rhode Island; C. STODDARD, esq., of Massachusetts, and the Rev. D. Brown, of Scotland. Its author is Mr. C. K. Whipple of Boston. As we believe, he is a member of the Masschusetts Tract Society. Persons wishing for copies will do well to order them at once. Price 6 cents.

Col. Kane has arrived at Fort Leavenworth. He brings the intelligence that Brigham Young has abdicated in favor of Gov. Cumming, who was at last accounts within thirty miles of Salt Lake City, with an escort of fifty Mormons. We publish elsewhere the detailed statements from the St. Louis papers, upon which the previous dispatches were founded. From them it appears that Gen. Johnston refused Gov. Cumming an escort-a fact which, taken in connection with other features of the news, indicates the not unnatural disinclination of the army to peace. The feeling of the Mormons is semewhat a matter of question, one account being that they were still determined to fight, and had sent their women and children southward, to put them out of harm's way, while another account affirms that peace was generally desired, and only a few of the leaders advocated resistance. A rumor that a skirmish had already taken place is entitled to little credit. The truth is, we are inclined to believe, that, while not indisposed to receive the civil authorities with respect, the Mormons are not agreed as to how they shall treat the troops, from whom they have doubtless been led to apprehend danger. However this may be, great credit is due to Col. Kane for his interposition be tween a parcel of fanatics and an injudicious Administration.

In Congress yesterday, the SENATE passed a number of private bills Bills to regulate the rates of foreign postage and public land sales were introduced. Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, reported against a large number of petitions for internal improvements. Mr. Johnson of Tennessee spoke for three hours in favor of his Homestead bill. Col. Hayne, the new Senator from South Carolina, took his seat.

The House passed the Civil Appropriation bil, after striking out the appropriation of one million for the Capitol extension. The items allowed foot up three millions of dollars. Reports with reference to the Minnesota members were made from the Committee on Elections, and an effort was made by the Democratic side to bring the question as to their right to seats to a vote at once. The Opposition resisted, and the struggle was prolonged for two hours, when the House adjourned without coming to a conclusion.

Whenever we are urged to adopt a novel theory in Politics, Morals, Finance or Sociology, we ask-" Do the authors and champions of this doc-"trine act as though they believed it themselves ?" If they do not, they must allow us to wait a while.

Some ten or twelve years have now elapsed since the Sub-Treasury system of collecting the Federal Revenue in coin exclusively, and keeping it in special vaults and safes under the charge of Federal functionaries, was definitively adopted. Ever since that, we have been exultingly assured by its advocates, that the system worked admirably, had disproved all objections, dissipated all apprehensions, &c., &c. "Very good, gentlemen," we respond; of course, you are realy to apply this grand improvement in l'mance to the fiscal operations o your several States." But no, they are not. Up te this 20th of May, 1858, though nearly every one of our States has been, since the Sub-Treasury wa established, and most of them still are, under Democratic rule, not three of them have yet been cosxed, or persuaded, or badgered, into adopting this much vaunted panacea for financial evils. California, having no Banks and allowing none, of necessity tries it; and California has suffered proportionably more from defalcations, embezzlements, and financial rascality in general, than any other State in the Union. Ohio, under the spur of a great financial fraud, wherein two successive treasmers of opposite politics were implicated, has just decided to try a Sub-Treasury-most illogically, we think; but that is her affair. Arkansas, having run the gauntlet of financial villainy, and found her leading politicians utterly untrustworthy, has for some time had no Banks and recognized nothing as money but coin. Beside these, we know no State, as a these can hardly be more than one, that eres not receive Bank notes for taxes, deposit in

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY .- For the Sub Treasury had never been suggested. Can we be expected to swallow the potion that the cou-

coctors are so invincibly shy of? -Mr. Boyce of South Caroline, we notice, has just been making a report, from a Select Committee reised on his motion, in favor of repealing all Duties on Imports, abolishing all Custom Houses, and supporting the Government by Direct Taxation. This Mr. Poyce professes to think, and probably thinks he thinks, the only sound and beneficent system of firance, highly conducive to Public Economy, &c. (Fer proof of which, look at our City Government, supported wholly by direct taxation, yet in the average more corrupt, oppressive, and scandalously profligate, than even the Federal Gov-

semment itself.)

Mr. Boyce professes to have no doubt that the extire abolition of Import Duties and the imposition instead of Direct Taxes for the support of the Federsi Government would be highly conducive to the public well-being. But (O, most lame and impotent conclusion!) Mr. Boyce does not propose to do at present that which he insists would be so beneficent! He does not hope to inaugurate his beloved policy just yet! Such radical changes must be the work of time, &c. In short, Mr. Boyce is for saying one thing and doing another, like the rest of his class.

In the name of wonder, how much time do the Free-Trade doctrinaires want? They have had practical possession of the Government, for fivesixths of the last thirty years. The Press has grosned beneath the burden of their messages, reports and speeches. Their millennium was formally inaugurated, in documents that Mokanna neight bave envied, by Robert J. Walker, more than twelve years ago. They have male and aftered Tariffs as they pleased almost ever since 1828. Trey made a Tariff under Walker's special inspiration in 1846, and it has not been touched since, except to reduce it. How chances it, then, that the country is not prepared, in this year of grace 1858, for the full enjoyment of the blessings of absolute Free Trade and Direct Taxation ' Have Calboun argued, and Walker prophesized, and Da Bow figured, and Bethune lectured, for so many years without effect ' Have The Times and nearly every other oracle of British policy schooled us so long in vain ? Has our experience been indeed so much in conflict with Walker's vaticinations that we cannot be driven further on the path he pioneered? What tolerable, what plausible reason can be given by a Free Trader for the assumed reluctance and unpreparedness of our people to enjoy the full benefits of his favorite

policy ? If we were Free Traders at all, we should be of the most thorough sort. We insist that, if Tariffs or Imports are not bereficently Protective, they are not justifiable at all. Regarded merely as a contrivatce for raising Revenue, a Tatiff is grossly partial, espricious, arbitrary, unjust. It compels a poor mechanic with a large family to contribute more to the support of Government than a childiess miser who rolls in wealth. He hold that the poor mechanic enjoys a reflex and compensatory benefit from a wisely discriminating Tariff in the Protection of his Industry; but how a Free Trader, who denies this, can uphold any sort of a Tariff, even for an hour, we do not understand. We urge a charge in the Tariff, with a view to Protection. and insist that it should be made at once—the sooner and more thorough the better. We believe a return to the Tariff of '42 this day would add ten millions per month to the earnings of the Laboring Class of our country this present year, and still more next year, without detriment to any other class, but with general advantage to all. And whenever we are caught advocating a National Policy as very proper in itself, but not to be attempted for some years yet, or only to be intro-duced very gradually, because the People are too ignorant or too stupid to appreciate it, we shall hardly expect to be heard or heeded.

It was naturally enough to be expected that, for domestic reasons of her own of some urgency, the ancient dominion of Virginia, breeder of negroes for the Southern market, as well as mother of States and Presidents, should hesitate a little before chiming in with the arguments and conclusions of Mr. Spratt's report to the Southern Commercial Convention, of which we gave yesterday a synopsis and analysis, in favor of the revival of the African Slave-Trade. Mr. R. A. Pryor, a Richmond editor, led off in the debate against it. He confessed that at first blush he had been rather captivated with the idea. There was a tone and attitude of defiance about it, an insolent and dare-devil spirit, which struck a responsive chord in his heart. It would be better, however, for a body undertaking, like the Convention, the championship of Southern honor and Southern rights not to allow itself to be influenced by the inconsiderate impulses of fancy or fapaticism, but to take reason for a guide.

He, Mr. Pryor, wished to disclaim the idea of being at all influenced by the alleged inhumanity of the African Slave-Trade. He seemed to agree to the assumptions of the report that in point of humanity the African ought to be preferred even to the domestic Slave-Trade, inasmuch as it enabled the African negroes to share with us the blessings of Christianity and the advantages of civilization. It was on the point of its benefit to the South that the argument in its favor seemed to him to fail. He could not agree that the South needed an increase of population. He was opposed to any increase of population. Free republican government, in his opinion, was incompatible with a dense population. When you amass men together, they become agrarian, their individuality and manhood are destroyed, and every power, physical and mental, is directed to an effort for food and cloth ing. Sparseness of population he reckoned one of the chief elements of the strength and welfare o the South-an argument, by the way, which Mr Pryor might have pushed a little further, as a reason for the immediate dispersion of the Convention to which he was speaking, since con merce tends directly to that density of population which Mr. Pryor regards as an evil to be avoided.

As to the want of more labor at the South the South had the monopoly of the supply of cottop, and it was better to produce a small quantity at a high price, than a large quantity at a low price. The idea that any other country could come into competition with us in this line, he regarded as baseless. The experiment had been tried in India and Algeris, and elsewhere, and had proved a failure. As to the statements of Dr. Livingtone. who had thrown down the cross of Christ and taken up the black flag of abolitionism," in his judgment, for fabuleus statements and extraordinary adventures, his book surpassed anything to be found in old Mandeville. The interest of the South was to keep the price of cotton high. The evil which the cotton-producing States had most to dread was an over supply of cotton. Queen Elizabeth used to say that an ungovernable beast

in the month of the manufacturing interest, care ment be taken not to glut it with cotton.

One of the arguments of the report was that was necessary to enlarge the basis of Slavery-to reduce the price of slaves in order to give a chance to peer white foks to become interested in it. Mr. Pryor met this suggestion with an explosion of patriotic indignation. This argument seemed to assume that there is at the South a class of citizens not interested in Slavery and hostile to it. It was a foul libel on the citizens of the South, thus to indorse what Greeley and Seward have been asserting for so meny years. He scorned the idea that a men must be pecuniarily interested in Slavery in order to be loyal to it; and he pointed, by way of refutation, to the presence among them of an Irish exile-Mitchel, we take it-whom the mere wish for a plantation had converted into an ardent defender of the system of Slavery. He contended that the South was a united people-except, perhaps, a few Yankee immigrants-God grant that this question might not divide them.

As to the proposed employment of negroes after the number should be increased by the revival of the Slave-Trade, in manufactures and the mechanic arts, Mr. Pryor had several objections to that. These arts were repugnant to the habits and nature of the negro. Such employment would imply a certain degree of accomplishment and instruction, and would give the negro an opportunity for brooding, and meditation, and the fermentation of discontent. Besides, it would bring the negro into direct conflict with the interests of the non-slaveholding white mechanics. Why the interests of the non-slaveholding white mechanics deserve any more consideration than the interests of the non-slaveholding white farmers, Mr. Pryor forgot to explain.

He could not agree that the diffusion of Slavery would strengthen it. Diffusion was not strength; on the centrary, concentration was strength-rather a centradiction, it would seem, of Mr. Pryor's ideas about sparseness of population. Jefferson advocated the admission of Slavery into Mussouri, because by diffusing the institution of Slavery you weaken it; and, while he admired the genius and patriotism of Jeffersor, he must, with shame and humiliation, confess that he was the most intelligent and efficient adversary of Slavery which the world had ever produced. This sympathy for poor white men, this project of reducing the price of slaves to give poor whi'e men a chance to buy them. had an agrarian and abolition flavor. If you can, urder any plea of public good, reduce the price of elaves one-third or one half, why not, under the same plea, abelish Slavery altogether!

But the grand ergument of Mr. Pryor was, the cruel operation of this new claim upon "our frierds" and the National Democratic party of the North. It was impossible for any Northern man, however faithful to the interests of the South, to advecate the revival of the Slave-Trade. He could not bear the idea of absolutely breaking the backs of the effectionate, faithful creatures. Besides, after that was done, whom would the South have to carry its plunder, and to do its dirty work generelly? Beside frightening the Northern Doughfaces and making them no longer available, this project, if indorsed, would shock the moral sense of Christendom. The Convention might not care for that, but Mr. Pryor, for his part, was not willing to set the Christian word at defiance. As the people of the South professed to be Christians, they must show some little consideration for the feelings of the Christian world. In this, he was very much governed by considerations of policy. The Christian world was coming round. Look at England with her coolies, and France with her African apprentices. Let things go on smoothly; do not give too violent a shock to prejudices, and the Christian world will come gradually round in favor of Slavery.

Mr. Prvor said nothing about the effect of the measure proposed upon the peculiar industry of Virginia, except indeed we ought to construe in that sense some indignant flourishes with which he wound up, about kidnapping cannibals on the coast of Congo, and contending with the King of shomey in the marts of wild Africa for the purchase of slaves there.

We are unable to perceive any justice in the intimation thrown out by Gen. Cass in his letter to Mr. Dallas that, if it shall be proved that our vessels in the harbor of Sagua la Grande have been maltreated by a British ship of war, we expect Spain to make good the damage sustained, or cause Great Britain to do it. It is not long since we referred this very question (in the case of the privateer Gen. Armstrong, captured during the war of 1812 by a British cruiser in a Portuguese port) to the arbitration of France, and it was decided against us-that is decided that a friendly neutral nation was not responsible to us for an injury inflicted on us in one of her ports by another nation. When and where has there been an adverse decision by any impartial tribunal?

Gen Cass, in his later letter to Mr. Dallas, says: "Whatever may have been the true objects of the veyage of the Cortez, if she had papers showing her American character, she was subject neither to search nor capture by the British cruiser."

We are not so sure of this, provided the Cortez were manifestly a slaver. Suppose she had a cargo of Guinea negroes packed close as herrings betweendecks, what then ! But our attention was fixed on this passage by Gen. Cass's "if." "If she had papers showing her American character." Well: how was the British cruiser to know whether she had or had not? What more reasonable than that he should ask the captain of the Cortez to show his papers? Why should the latter refuse? Why should he wish to withhold them if his ship was an honest one?

There is a large infusion of "54" 40" gas in the current explosion against what are termed the late British outrages." Such gasconade is not calculated to impress the civilized world with a favorable opition of our National pluck. Bullies and braggarts are more apt to commence a quarrel in this vein than truly brave men. Let us not make ourselves a general laughing-stock by shaking our fists in the face of Great Britain and then turning to blunt the edge of our wrath on Spain, or working off our superfluous valor by another raid on Mexico or Nicaragua.

The crying of Newspapers through our streets on Sunday morning is a public nuisance which we would gladly see abated. A large and most respectable body of citizens have memorialized the Mayor and Police Commissioners to this effect, asking its abatement. With their memorial, they submit a copy of a letter recently addressed by them to the publishers of the Sunday papers. We regret that the gentlemen did not comprehend the fact that the publishers in question have to power to do what is required of them. A publisher-of The tundred copies of his sheet. One minute thereafter, the boy is around the next corner and away in quest of customers. What restraint can the seller exercise over the buyer's mode of vending his wares? What control can the former exert over the latter ! Is it not plain that appealing to the publishers of Surday papers on the subject is absurd' You may ask them, indeed, if you will, to suspend their issues, or choose another day for them then Sunday; but you cannot with reason ask them to govern the lucgs of boys who are out of sight and hearing and utterly beyond their jurisdiction. The Police, and the Police only, can stop the crying of journals on Sunday.

We do not like the form of this appeal, while we heartily approve its substance. The memorialists mesn, we presume, to have all sorts of Sauday cryitg of vendibles suppressed. This, at all events, is the reform needed. Sunday newspapers may be cried as well as anything else; the objection is to Sunday street vociferations at all. If the memorial had been thus shaped, we believe the assent to its prayer would have been more ready and general. There is and must be no crusade against Sunday papers especially, but against Sunday yelling. Understanding this to be what is meant, we heartily cencur in the petition.

We print this morning a Pro-Slavery letter from Kansse to The St. Louis Republican with respect to the latest troubles in the vicinity of Fort Scott. It would seem that the Free-State patrollers in that region are now decidedly in the ascendant, though a considerable force of United States troops are operating against them.

It must be borne in mind that Fort Scott, having been abandored and sold by the Government, has been for months a stronghold of Border Ruffianism. nto which the plunder of the neighboring Free-State settlers has been conveyed, and there kept securely by the plunderers, whose families find security in this stronghold, while the men are off marauding. Hence in this county (Bourbon), and almost alone in this, the Pro-Slavery party has been till row in the ascendant. And it is not yet two months since a band of this party called from house to house by night on the Free-State settlers on the Marmiton, and warned them to leave forthwith, shooting three of them in their own cabins, so that two were killed instantly ard the third was severely wounded. These crimes of course provoked retaliation; and the Pro-Slavery letter herewith published is a distorted account of that retaliation. But it does not pretend that any Pro-Slavery man has been fixed at nor any family abused. And we may be sure that the utmost is made of the facts to the prejudice of the Free-State men engaged in these lawless and culpable proceedings. Had Kansas been permitted to "frame her own institutions in her own way," these troubles would now be at an end. The foolish and criminal attempt of the President to make ter a Slave State, by compelling her people to accept the Lecompton Constitution or remain in Territorial vassalage, is the vital cause of their con-

Nearly a year ago a poor negro named Salters was ruthlessly shot down, in Thomas street, by a gang of four notorious ruffians. Relying upon their influence in the political party to which they belorg, they boasted their bloody deed, and one of them went so far as to display the weapon with which he said he killed the unoffending man. They were arrested at the instance of several respectable citizens who had heard them bragging of the crime. The District Attorney endeavored to prevent these parties from going before the Grand Jury, on the ground that he could not convict the offenders. One of the gentlemen, however, was not so easily put off. He went to see Mr. Appleton, the foreman of the Grand Jury, and through his agency the testimony was heard, and an indictment for willful murder was found. The man who is said to have boasted that he fired the pistol had, however, already been accepted by the District-Attorney as a witness for the State. Judge Russell released the indicted parties on \$5,000 bail each, and no attempt has since been made to bring them to trial. e informed that they now d Attorney to try them, asserting that the papers have been stolen from his office, and that if they are brought to trial "the case will be heard before Judge Russell, who will kick it out of Court in

· less than ten minutes." This case, we regret to say, is by no means as solated one in the administration of criminal law in this city. Will the District-Attorney give the lie to these lawless ruffians by bringing them to trialat once ! or has it become impossible to do so !

The Courier and Enquirer speaks in terms of exalted admiration of a speech which Mr. Seward made several weeks ago. At the same time, our cotemporary potices the fact that the full report of this speech has not been republished in THE TRIBUNE, and thinks the omission ought immediately to be repaired. We beg to assure The Courier of our gratitude for the friendly supervision and direction which it proposes to exercise over the contents of our columns. Whenever hereafter we happen to be in doubt as to what is best to insert in them, we shall know where to go for edvice.

It is very true that the speech of Mr. Seward on that occasion (the passage of the English bill) was a good one-as were that of Mr. Crittenden on the same occasion, and several others. We should have been heartily glad to publish each of these, had it been possible to do so without crowding out matter of more pressing interest. We might have preferred Mr. Crittenden's as the shorter, and calculated to produce more effect on those who needed to be convinced of the unfairness and meanness of the English dodge; but Gov. Seward's intrinsically was excellent. But we had been printing argument after argument (including the telegraphic sycopsis of this very speech) until we supposed the whole subject clear to our readers, and their interest in its discussion fatigued and exhausted. Hence our decision.

Mr. Morrill's bill to encourage and aid the for mation of Agricultural and Industrial Schools in each State of the Union by a liberal grant of Public Lands, baving passed the House, is now in the possession of one of the Sanate's Committees. We trust its friends in the Senate will not suffer it to be stifled there. It is a measure of signal and farreaching beneficence, and we trust will pass the Senate if that body can be brought to a decisive vete upon it. There are but fifteen days of the Session left, and thousands watch with anxiety the chances of action or inaction on this bill. "

The treaty of the United States with the Kingdom of Hanover, was made about twelve years since, and will expire on the 10th of June next. If our Government do not before that time protest Books and deal with Backs, precisely as though the | must be stinted in its prevender. To keep a ourb | Dispetch for instance—sells a boy fifty, sixty or a squinet paying the Stade Dues of that power, the

subject will be postpozed, accessarily, a pear, New we sel, why should not the Administration come out boldly and say, we will not pay another cent? Other nations then will follow that initia. tive, and the nuisance and robbery will be squeleked

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE S. T. TRIBURE. From Our Own Correspondent WASHINGTON, May 20, 1858.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill passed today. An appropriation of one million dellars for the capitol extension was struck out by thirty mejority, leaving three millions for the other appropriations. The Senate will probably reinstate it. Ususually few additions are made by the House, but among them were appropriations for improved life boats on the Jersey coast, which were carried by Mr. Clawson after a sharp contest, and the same for the Long Island coast were carried by George Taylor.

The attempt to force action on the Minnesota members, without printing or considering the reperts made by the Election Committee at the request of the House was so high handed that another all-night session would have been compelled by the Republicans, if the Administration side bad not yielded. The Democrats wast the Minnesota votes to help turn out Mr. Lewis Campbell and Mr. J. Morrison Harris, which they will probably succeed in doing.

The appropriation bills are unusually behind hand, This is owing to the inefficiency of Mr. Glaner Jones, Chairman of the Committe on Ways and Means. He neglected mary opportunities to press his bills earlier in the session, and the real work of pressing forward the appropriations will sow devoive on Mesers. Letcher and Phelps.

Mr. Jones lost his temper yesterday, entirely without provocation, and lowered himself greatly in the estimation of all parties by his vulgar and indecent attack on Mr. Sherman of Ohio, who replied with great spirit and dignity. The Democrata themselves called to Mr. Jones to stop his offensive allusions as to dining with the President. It is noticed as a remarkable departure from the usual custom of the White House, that Mr. Buchanan bas not invited any Republican Representatives to dine with him. Fermer Presidents made no partizen distinction in exercising their hospitality.

The Tariff Investigating Committee will report on Monday or Tuesday. Mr. Stanton, the Chairman, is writing his report, which will occupy twelve pages of MSS. The evidence is all in, and fills three hundred pages of MSS. Nothing in it implicates any Member of Congress.

Mr. Thurlow Weed testified that on March 23d, 1857, Mr. Fzra Lincoln of Boeton, paid him \$5,000, partly for services in forwarding the passege of the Tariff bill, partly for the political expenses of the campaign of 1856. Mr. Weed had paid \$3,000 out of his own pocket during the campaign, for legitimate and proper election expenses. Of the money received from Mr. Lincoln on account of the tariff, not a cent was paid by Mr. Weed to any one for corrupt purposes. It was put into his own packet as a just remuneration for his trouble in assisting the passage of the Tariff by argument, and by the presentation of statistics bearing on the subject. From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1858. A special meeting of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate will be held on Saturday to determine touching the cases of Messre. Fitch and Bright.

The testimony is all closed. Gov. Willard and others prove that the ex parts statement made by Mr. Fitch some time ago, that 47 Senstors only were sworn in, of which number he and his bogue colleague recived the votes of 24, was not correct, inssmuch as 50 were qualified. That dodge being exposed, some other will prob-

ably be adopted to sustain the intruding claimants, who have already enjoyed Senatorial pay and privilege without the least color of legal right. It remains to be seen whether the members on the Democratic side will stult fy themselves after the vote in Mr. Harlan's case.

The Administration has only limited intelligence from river points on Kausse, which give assurances of the success of the English swindle.

Private accounts to the other side are fully cos fident of defeating it.

In the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill which passed the House to-day, the item for the extension of the Capitol and of other buildings was stricken out, but a million may be granted for the completion of the water works.

Only ten Senators, and sometimes less, were present during Andy Johnson's Homestead speech n the Senate.

The impression is very decided among those conected with the Administration, that the Ucah news was manufactured to affect the appropriations for the three regiments of volunteers new pending before Congress.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 20, 2858.

Mesers. Morrow, Branscomb and Winehell, Commissioners appointed at the Southern Mass Convention in Kansas to precure a postponement of the land sales or procure a loan fund for the squatters, have had, in company with Mr. Parrott, Delegate from Kansas, an interview with the President, who intimated his willingness to poetpone the sales till October, if they thought lest, but desired them to call on the Secretary of the Interior.

The latter stated that the policy of the Government

would be to sell all the public lands possible during the present year for the purposes of revenue, but con-sented to defer the sales in Kansas until November I

sented to defer the sales in Kansas until November I and 15, when they will take place. The Commissioners leave for New-York on Friday for the purpose of recuring the loans needed.

The Secretary of the Treasury was examined by the Willett's Point Investigating Committee to day.

The Senate held a short executive session to-day, and exchimmed only a few comparatively unimportant appointments, including Gibbons Gray, as Pestmaster at West Chester, Pennsylvania.

The appointments of the Custom-House officers for Northern cities will probably be considered tomotrow.

XXXVth CONGRESS First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, May 29, 1858.
Schater HAYNE (South Carolna) took his sest.
The time of the Senate was occupied until 12, occes, in the presentation of pension and other pri-

wate memorials.

Private bills were passed for the reliaf of Commodore McAuley, J. Hosford Smith, Jeremish Prendergest, George Phelps, Joshua Shaw, William D. Mosely, Joseph Hardy, Alton Long and Benjania E. Vanada, the latter confirming a land title in New Yangards. Mosely. Joseph Hardy, Aiton Long and Beejamia E-Edwards—the latter confirming a land title in New-Mexico; also, for the relief of Anthony Casicoof Nos-York, a soldier of the war of 1812; also, a bill allowing the efficers and seamen of the Kane Expedition that same pay as in the De Haves Expedition; also, a sea-eral bill, introduced by Mr. FOSTER, in lieu of na-merous individual bills, for the continuance of half pay to the widows and orphans under the act approved Feb. 3, 1853. Feb. 3, 1853.

Some discussion ensued on this last bill on an amend-ment by Mr. PUGH, limiting the pension to the term

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Wis.) and Mr. CRITTENDEN